

HQMC
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E R R A T U M

to MCO 3502.3A

MARINE EXPEDITIONARY UNIT (SPECIAL OPERATIONS CAPABLE)
PREDEPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAM (MEU(SOC) PTP)

1. For administrative purposes, the Publications Control Number (PCN) has been reidentified. Change the PCN "10203357100" to read: "10203366600".

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MARINE CORPS ORDER 3502.3A

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps
To: Distribution List

Subj: MARINE EXPEDITIONARY UNIT (SPECIAL OPERATIONS CAPABLE)
PREDEPLOYMENT TRAINING PROGRAM (MEU(SOC) PTP)

Ref: (a) MCO 3120.9B
(b) MCO 3502.2A
(c) MCO 1510.34A
(d) MCO 1510.87B, Vol I
(e) MCO 1510.88B, Vol III
(f) MCO 1510.101B, Vol II
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(ee) MCO 3501.29A, Vol X Part C
(ff) MCO 3501.12A, Vol XI Part A
(gg) MCO 3501.12A, Vol XI Part C
(hh) MCO 3501.17, Vol VIII
(ii) MCO 3501.23
(jj) MCO 3501.26A
(kk) MCO 3501.30
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Encl: (1) Short Title of Associated MCO's, Joint Pubs, and References
(2) Command Element (CE) Training Guidance
(3) Ground Combat Element (GCE) Training Guidance
(4) Aviation Combat Element (ACE) Training Guidance
(5) Combat Service Support Element (CSSE) Training Guidance
(6) Maritime Special Purpose Force (MSPF) Training Guidance
(7) MEU(SOC) Baseline 26-Week Training Plan
(8) 31st MEU Baseline Training Plan
(9) MEU(SOC) Special Skills Training Responsibility Matrix
(10) Prerequisite Schools List

1. Purpose. To provide training policy and guidance concerning the MEU(SOC) Predeployment Training Program (MEU(SOC) PTP) per the references. This Order amplifies the guidance established in references (a) and (b) and serves as the primary reference document.

2. Cancellation. MCO 3502.3 w/ch 1.

3. Background

a. The primary objective of a MEU(SOC) is to provide the National Command Authorities and Unified Combatant Commanders a certified, versatile Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) that provides sea-based, forward presence with the inherent operational flexibility to respond rapidly to multiple missions. The forward deployed MEU(SOC) is a uniquely organized, trained and equipped expeditionary force that is inherently balanced, sustainable, flexible, responsive, expandable, and credible. The MEU(SOC) accomplishes this by providing the following four core capabilities: Amphibious Operations, designated Maritime Special Operations, Military Operations Other Than War, and Supporting Operations to include the introduction of follow-on forces. The key to providing this forward presence/crisis response capability is the MEU(SOC)'s ability to rapidly plan, coordinate, and execute operations. To accomplish this, MEU(SOC) possess the conventional and selected maritime special operations capabilities defined in reference (a).

b. The MEU takes part in the MEU(SOC) PTP in order to build upon and enhance its conventional maritime capabilities. The PTP is standardized and incorporates a systematic approach to training. The PTP reinforces the primacy of the Amphibious Squadron/Marine Expeditionary Unit (PHIBRON/MEU) team through the following cornerstones:

(1) Stabilization - personnel and equipment.

(2) Standardization - doctrine, organization, training, equipment and procedures.

c. The PTP is a standards-based process driven by the Mission Essential Tasks List (METL) per reference (a). This process allows the PHIBRON and MEU Commanders to systematically analyze, develop, and evaluate the integrated capabilities of the Amphibious Ready Group (ARG)/MEU. Framed within a 26-week period, it provides for the efficient use of time, resources and assets, yet retains the flexibility to adjust for external requirements. It provides opportunities to enhance interoperability between the MEU and PHIBRON, the Carrier Battle Group (CVBG), Joint Task Forces (JTF), Unified Combatant Commanders and civilian agencies. It incorporates exercises that emphasize command, control, communications, computers, intelligence and interoperability (C4I2), as well as administrative and logistical requirements.

d. The primary objective of the PTP is the systematic attainment of the operational capabilities required for SOC certification. The Supported Unified Combatant Commander's USMC Component Commander receives guidance concerning unique theater requirements. This guidance is passed to the USMC Component Commander of the Supporting Unified Combatant Commander who provides the MEU; to the MEF Commander; and subsequently to the respective MEU Commander who then develops the MEU Mission Training Plan (MTP).

4. Stabilization. Per reference (a), key personnel are stabilized 240 days prior to embarkation (E-240) for the MEU Command Element (CE), and E-210 for the battalion and squadron commanders and company grade officers. The remainder of MEU personnel staffing requirements will be met by E-180. This ensures key personnel availability for MEU integrated training, maximizes military school attendance, and enables the completion of annual training requirements. For the 31st MEU, maximum stability of personnel should be sought in order to complete the required training and deployments.

5. Standardization

a. The possibility of globally sourcing MEU(SOC)s mandates standardization. This Order, plus references (a) through (g), are the core documents that provide guidance concerning the standardization of the MEU(SOC) PTP. Responsibility for implementing the MEU(SOC) PTP resides with the Commander, US Marine Corps Forces Atlantic (COMMARFORLANT) and the Commander, US Marine Corps Forces Pacific (COMMARFORPAC).

b. Reference (c) provides direction on Individual Training Standards (ITS) throughout this training program. References (d) through (g) provide ITS and Mission Performance Standards (MPS) for MEU(SOC) specific skills and missions. References (h) through (l) provide broad training guidance. References (m) through (t) provide Training and Readiness (T&R) manuals for the ACE. References (u) through (ii) provide specific MPS standards applicable to conventional capabilities resident within the MEU. References (jj) through (mm) provide T&R manuals for the GCE. Reference (nn) is the Marine Corps Lessons Learned System (MCLLS). Reference (oo) is the doctrinal publication for Raid Operations. References (pp) and (qq) address Joint Personnel Recovery predeployment training requirements for designated personnel. Reference (rr) details procedures for approval of training

conducted outside federal installations. Enclosure (1) provides a detailed list of appropriate Marine Corps Orders, Joint Publications, Field Manuals, and other US Government Publications.

6. Training Integration/Interoperability. The MEU(SOC) PTP facilitates integrated training throughout the six-month training period. This enables the ARG/MEU to fully realize its inherent combat power. To the extent possible, the training should include the participation of national agencies. The MEU Commander must ensure his staff is fully aware of the capabilities, communications channels, and employment concepts of these agencies. The staff must also be knowledgeable of the Unified Combatant Commander's plans for employing the MEU in conjunction with other forces. During the PTP, it is essential that integration occurs to enhance:

a. The rapid decision making process during crisis operations; the PHIBRON and MEU staffs must develop a cohesive capability to conduct the Rapid Response Planning Process (R2P2).

b. Joint Task Force (JTF) and Fleet operations; the MEU staff must exercise repeatedly throughout the workup period with the PHIBRON and CVBG staffs which will contribute significantly to the MEU(SOC)'s ability to successfully participate in JTF operations.

c. Interoperability between the PHIBRON's Naval Special Warfare Detachment (NavSpecWar Det) and the MEU; this training will include the ability to rapidly plan and execute both traditional amphibious and special operations missions. This parallel training is essential to develop and maximize the inherent combat power of the PHIBRON/MEU.

d. Understanding of external agency support and interoperability during MEU(SOC) operations; personnel from the Department of State (DOS), Country/Embassy Team and Disaster Assistance personnel, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Special Operations Forces (SOF), and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) should participate in Situational Training Exercises (STXs), the Training in an Urban Environment Exercise (TRUEX), the MEU Exercise (MEUEX), and the Fleet Exercise/Special Operations Capable Exercise (FLEETEX/SOCEX).

7. MEU(SOC) PTP Guidance

a. The MEU(SOC) PTP is a rigorous, aggressive and focused training program that builds upon individual and unit capabilities of the MEU Command Element (CE) and its Major Subordinate Elements (MSEs). The program should allow sufficient time for the planning, execution, and critique of all major training events. MEU(SOC) operations and training are inherently dangerous, therefore, the adherence to established safety procedures and Operational Risk Management (ORM) principles set forth in those directives at all leadership levels is an absolute requirement.

b. The initial, intermediate, and final training phases build incrementally upon the base of individual/unit training received by Marines. This training base allows the MEU to increase its emphasis on unit training and integration early in the predeployment work-up period.

c. Enclosures (2) through (6) provide specific MEU(SOC) PTP guidance for the MEU CE, MSE's, and the Maritime Special Purpose Force (MSPF). Enclosure (7) is the MEU(SOC) Baseline 26-Week Training Plan. Enclosure (8) is the 31st MEU Training Plan. Deviations from these plans may be necessary to accommodate training site or Naval shipping availability. Every effort should be made to capitalize on the training opportunities associated with each major training event. Enclosures (2) through (9) are the cornerstones upon which Commanders may build to fulfill unique requirements.

d. Reference (b) provides detailed information on the Marine Corps Special Skills Certification Program. Enclosure (9) is drawn from the contents of reference (b). This enclosure identifies special skills billets, lead agencies, and authorized training locations. The following amplifying information applies:

(1) Lead agency designation identifies the organization(s) having the responsibility to coordinate the drafting and staffing of Course Descriptive Data (CDD) and the Programs of Instruction (POI) for designated course(s) with the authorized training organizations and Training Command (TRNGCOM) (C472).

(2) Authorized training location designation identifies Marine Corps organizations approved to provide qualification training for respective special skills.

8. Prerequisite Training Requirements. For the MEU to gain the maximum benefit from the MEU(SOC) PTP, it is essential that the CE and its MSE's possess certain prerequisite capabilities before E-180. Enclosures (2) through (6) provide specific guidance concerning these prerequisites. Enclosure (10) provides a list of schools that support the development of a prerequisite training plan.

9. MEU(SOC) PTP Evaluation Guidance

a. The evaluation process within the PTP is constant during all phases of training and at every level of command. Informal and formal evaluations will be per the references. The MCCRES MPS volumes are the primary documents related to informal and formal evaluations. The following definitions are applicable for this Order:

(1) Informal Evaluations. An evaluation coordinated by a unit commander at any level to measure a unit's readiness. Evaluators may come either from within the unit or from outside agencies. During the PTP, informal evaluations will continuously occur. Three major integrated training events, the MEUEX, TRUEX and FLEETEX are evaluated this way, usually by the Special Operations Training Group (SOTG) or other designated agencies

in support of the MEU Commander's MTP. The training objectives within these three events make them effective rehearsals for the SOCEX.

(2) Formal Evaluations. An evaluation coordinated by the MARFOR Commander or his executive agent, conducted primarily during the SOCEX, is the normal formal evaluation method. The basis for certification of the MEU as SOC is the successful accomplishment of required missions and demonstration of required capabilities. The rigor of time constraints and multiple mission execution require that the R2P2 be evaluated. Scheduling conflicts may require some missions or capabilities be formally evaluated before the SOCEX. At a minimum, the following missions and capabilities must be evaluated and successfully accomplished as a prerequisite for SOC designation as per ref (a):

- (a) Amphibious Raid (Boat, Helicopter, and Mechanized).
- (b) NEO (Single and Multi-Site).
- (c) Security Operations (Area and Physical Security to Embassy or Consulate-type Facility).
- (d) Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP).
- (e) Direct Action Mission (Destruction or Recovery Operations).
- (f) Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief.
- (g) R2P2.
- (h) Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR).
 - 1. Reconnaissance and Surveillance
 - 2. Counter Intelligence
 - 3. Signal Intelligence
- (i) Long Range Raid (Requiring Forward Arming and Refueling Point (FARP) Operations).
- (j) Mass Casualty (Evaluation of PHIBRON/MEU Medical Capabilities).
- (k) Airfield/Port Seizure Operations.
- (l) Maritime Special Operations (either as an independent Maritime Special Purpose Force (MSPF) mission, or together with the PHIBRON NavSpecWar Det).
 - 1. Gas and Oil Platform (GOPLAT).
 - 2. Visit, Board, Search and Seizure (VBSS).

(m) Additional missions and capabilities as required by the MEF Commander or operational commander who is to employ the MEU(SOC).

b. The SOC designation process is the responsibility of the MARFOR Commander. Certification will be as per paragraph 8a of this Order and paragraph 10 of reference (a). A recommendation for certification is provided to the MARFOR Commanders by the designated senior evaluator assigned to the Joint Exercise Control Group or the Tactical Exercise Control Group (TECG). If the senior evaluator concludes the MEU is not mission capable, he will recommend to the MARFOR Commander that the MEU be re-evaluated. Once the MARFOR Commander approves the recommendation for SOC certification, he releases a message which serves as the primary SOC certifying document. This message will be sent to the:

- (1) Appropriate Unified Combatant Commanders.
- (2) Commandant of the Marine Corps (Plans, Policies and Operations).
- (3) Appropriate Navy Fleet Commanders.
- (4) Commanding General, Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC).
- (5) Appropriate Amphibious Group Commanders.
- (6) Commanding General, Training and Education Command (TECOM).

c. To aid commanders in the development of a training and evaluation program, the following subparagraphs provide brief overview of appropriate training:

(1) CE Evaluation Focus. This evaluation determines if the CE possesses the requisite C4I2 capabilities to properly plan and effectively integrate the assets of the MEU in accomplishing its assigned mission(s). The CE evaluation will be conducted per the appropriate ITS and MCCRES standards. Equally important is the CE's ability to demonstrate interoperability with the PHIBRON during Joint Force Operations. Interoperability with Special Operations and Joint Special Operations Task Forces is required due to the potential for employment of the MEU(SOC) with these forces. The primary means to achieve the required degree of proficiency is through numerous STX's. These STX's can be supported by the Expeditionary Warfare Training Groups (EWTG), SOTG's or TECG's. STX's should be challenging and incrementally more difficult in order for the CE to attain mastery of R2P2.

(2) Ground Combat Element (GCE) Evaluation Focus. This evaluation determines if the GCE possesses the requisite combat capabilities to conduct or support MEU(SOC) missions. The GCE evaluation will be per the references. The informal and formal evaluations are the mechanisms by which MEU and GCE Commanders train for and evaluate the readiness of the GCE.

(3) Aviation Combat Element (ACE) Evaluation Focus. This evaluation determines if the ACE possesses the requisite aviation capabilities to conduct or support MEU(SOC) missions. The ACE evaluation will be per the references. The formal and informal evaluations are the mechanisms by which MEU and ACE Commanders train for and evaluate the readiness of the ACE. To enhance operational flexibility, the ACE will strive to attain the highest possible Combat Readiness Percentage (CRP) for air crews.

(4) Combat Service Support Element (CSSE) Evaluation Focus. This evaluation determines if the CSSE possesses the requisite Combat Service Support (CSS) capabilities to conduct or support MEU(SOC) missions. Evaluations will focus on the six functional areas of CSS and serve as a tool to direct CSS training during the workup period. This training will focus on achieving the MCCRES MPS contained in the references. The formal and informal evaluations are the mechanisms by which MEU and CSSE Commanders train for and evaluate the readiness of the CSSE. Intermediate and final evaluations will emphasize the coordinated and integrated effectiveness and responsiveness of the CSSE in supporting the MEU.

10. Initial Training Phase. The Initial Training Phase focuses on individual and small unit skills training of the MSE's. It includes staff training for the MEU CE and MSE's, and SOTG courses of instruction for the MEU CE, MSE's and MSPF. This phase begins with individual skills and advances to unit level tactical combat drills. Due to time constraints and limited training resources, every effort must be made to efficiently use the training time available during this phase. The success of MEU(SOC) operations depends upon adherence to fundamental Marine Corps doctrine. These fundamentals require a high degree of standardization within MEUs. Such standardization and cohesiveness demand that MEU(SOC) elements train together as frequently as possible during the initial phase. The following is a list of Initial Training Phase highlights:

- a. ARG/MEU(SOC) Staff Planning Course.
- b. Operations and Intelligence Seminar.
- c. MEU CE STX.
- d. Initial Training Phase at Sea Period.
- e. Special Skills Courses
 - (1) Scout Swimmer.
 - (2) Applied Explosives and/or Dynamic Entry.
 - (3) Urban Reconnaissance & Surveillance.
 - (4) Urban Sniper.
 - (5) Assault Climbers.

(6) Coxswain & Advanced Coxswain.

(7) Dynamic Assault and Security Element.

(8) Company Raid Course and Battalion Raid Week.

(9) Helicopter Rope Suspension Training/Helicopter Insertion and Extraction.

(10) Long Range (Over the Horizon) Maritime Navigation.

(11) TRAP.

(12) Non-Lethal Weapons.

f. Fire Support Coordination Exercise.

g. Interoperability and parallel training with PHIBRON NavSpecWar Det.

11. Intermediate Training Phase. The MEU's goal during the Intermediate Training Phase is to conduct collective MEU level training that builds on unit capabilities. Emphasis will be on live fire and night operations over extended ranges. At the beginning of the Intermediate Training Phase, an operational analysis is conducted by the MEU Commander in order to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the MSE's. This will also assist in developing commander's guidance regarding training priorities. Once developed, the MEU Commander will provide training guidance to improve and sustain the MSE's required capabilities. This systematic approach ensures that capabilities are identified and deficiencies remedied. The following is a list of Intermediate Training Phase highlights:

a. Intermediate Training Phase at Sea Period (GOPLAT and VBSS). Under unique predeployment or operational circumstances, the MEF Commander can reduce or increase the emphasis on either of these missions. Concurrence on this modification to training will be obtained from HQMC (PP&O), via the appropriate COMMARFOR.

b. Increased emphasis on long-range night raids.

c. MSPF Interoperability Training. This training follows the successful completion of individual and small unit special skills training conducted during the Initial Training Phase. The purpose of this training is to integrate the Command and Control, Reconnaissance and Surveillance, Assault, Security, and Aviation Assault elements. This can be conducted off-site or locally. This training is a logical prerequisite for TRUEX and may provide an opportunity to conduct basic level training with the PHIBRON NavSpecWar Det.

d. TRUEX. TRUEX provides the MEU an invaluable opportunity for training in unfamiliar urban environments. Participants are comprised of the CE and elements of the GCE, ACE, CSSE, along with the MSPF. The coordination of this event is the joint responsibility of the MEF's SOTG and the appropriate Federal Bureau of Investigation Special Agent assigned under the Training Assistance to the Marine Corps Program (TAMACOR), and must be in compliance with DOD policy for Realistic Urban Training (RUT) off Federal facilities. TRUEX provides an opportunity to integrate unique individual and small unit skills in conjunction with the MEU's increased proficiency in the R2P2, and practice in enhanced urban operations.

e. MEUEX. The MEUEX is the final opportunity to evaluate the MEU's core capabilities before commencement of the Final Training Phase. The entire MEU participates in this final Intermediate Training Phase exercise. The primary focus of this exercise is to refine the unit SOP's and the MEU's R2P2. This event, when possible, should be conducted in conjunction with an at-sea period.

12. Final Training Phase. The Final Training Phase is the culmination of all predeployment training activities. Its focus is on preparation for the SOCEX, and predeployment embarkation requirements.

a. Pre-embarkation Maintenance Stand-Down. This is held before the last scheduled at-sea training period. It allows the MEU time to ensure all equipment is in the highest state of readiness prior to the SOCEX.

b. Advanced Amphibious Training. During the last scheduled at-sea training period, the PHIBRON and MEU refine their ability to conduct amphibious operations, and conventional and selected maritime special operations capabilities.

c. FLEETEX, Supporting Arms Coordination Exercise (SACEX). This is the PHIBRON and MEU's final evaluation of its amphibious warfare, conventional, and selected maritime special operations capabilities prior to SOCEX.

d. SOCEX. Final Evaluation and Certification.

e. Pre-Overseas Movement (POM). During the POM period, the final preparations for deployment are conducted. The focus is on personnel and equipment readiness. Training and operational deficiencies noted during the SOCEX evaluation are corrected as required.

f. Crisis Interaction Requirements Exercise (CIREX). The CIREX is a discussion built around a crisis scenario tailored to the PHIBRON and MEU(SOC). The CIREX enhances PHIBRON and MEU(SOC) understanding of, and interoperability with, Joint Special Operations Task Forces and Joint Special Operations Command Elements. Staff members from the PHIBRON and MEU CE and selected members of the MEUs MSEs participate in the CIREX. The PHIBRON and MEU staffs brief unique unit capabilities and limitations as a stepping off point for discussions. The potential operational benefits associated with this program cannot be overemphasized. The active participation of the

PHIBRON and MEU Commanders, their primary staff officers, and the MSE Commanders are essential to ensuring the success of the CIREX. Conducting the CIREX at Ft Bragg, NC, ensures the maximum exposure of the PHIBRON/MEU personnel to their SOF counterparts.

g. Washington, D.C. Area Commanders' Briefings. During this period select members of the PHIBRON and MEU(SOC) receive briefings from senior Department of State, Department of Defense, Joint Staff, HQMC, and CIA personnel. Conducting these briefings within the Washington D.C. area ensures the highest level of participation by the organizations and external agencies involved. Other agencies or Unified Combatant Commander representatives may be added at the request of the PHIBRON and MEU(SOC) commanders.

3. Training Documentation. Due to the unique nature of the MEU(SOC) PTP, the timely documentation and distribution of lessons learned is essential to the progressive enhancement of the program. This documentation is beneficial to the entire Marine Corps, particularly future MEU and MSE Commanders. The intent is to document successes associated with the MEU(SOC) PTP. The primary methods to accomplish this are the Marine Corps Lessons Learned System (MCLLS), MCCRES Reports, After Action Reports (AAR), and post deployment briefings.

a. MCLLS and applicable MCCRES Reports should be submitted by the MARFOR to CG TRNGCOM (C472), within 30 days of the following events:

(1) Pre E-180 MCCRES conducted on MSEs.

(2) Completion of the MEU(SOC) PTP.

b. AARs following TRUEX, SOCEX, and the completion of the MEU(SOC) PTP should be forwarded on an as required basis by the MEU Commander via the providing MEF and MARFOR to CG TECOM QUANTICO VA//CSW//. These reports will address only significant changes, modifications, and proposals necessary for the continual refinement of the MEU(SOC) PTP.

c. At the MARFOR Commander's discretion, MEU(SOC) Commanders may provide post deployment briefs at HQMC and MCCDC. These briefs should address the applicability of the MEU(SOC) PTP, and operations conducted during the deployment. Maximum effort should be taken to have HQMC, MCCDC, Marine Corps

Intelligence Activity (MCIA), and Marine Corps Systems Command (MARCORSYSCOM) representatives, as well as Marine Corps University faculty and students attend.

14. Action. The following responsibilities are assigned to facilitate the efficient implementation of the MEU(SOC) PTP:

a. Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC). Approve all policies

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pertaining to operational capabilities.

b. Deputy Commandant (DC) for Plans, Policies and Operations. Act as coordinator for all Service policy and serve as the focal point at HQMC for joint and interagency policy matters.

c. DC for Aviation. Coordinate all Marine Corps aviation programs, plans, and evaluation procedures in support of the MEU(SOC) PTP.

d. DC for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. Assist COMMARFORLANT and COMMARFORPAC efforts to stabilize MEU(SOC) personnel per the goals established in reference(a). Track and manage unique special skills instructors and critical MOS requirements.

e. DC for Installation and Logistics. Coordinate unique installation and logistics support requirements, including support for the acquisition of low density items unique to the MEU(SOC) program.

f. Director for Command, Control, Communications, Computers (C4). Act as Service coordinator for all Service and Joint matters relating to communications.

g. Director for Intelligence (I). Act as Service coordinator for all Service and Joint matters relating to intelligence. Direct MCIA to:

(1) Coordinate predeployment intelligence support to the MEUs during the MEU(SOC) PTP. This will include providing intelligence to Support MARCORSYSCOM's research, development, and Acquisition of MEU(SOC) weapons and equipment.

(2) Assist CG TECOM, Coalition and Special Warfare Center (CSWC), in coordinating the MEU(SOC) Operations and Intelligence Seminar during the Initial Training Phase, as addressed in this Order.

(3) Provide intelligence scenario development support to CG TECOM (C466) for the CIREX events.

h. Commanding General, MCCDC

(1) Per ref (a), coordinate the development of doctrine, organizational structure, training, equipment, and facility support issues.

(2) Serve as the Service point of contact for the validation of unique, MEU(SOC) low density equipment requirements.

i. Commanding General, TECOM

(1) Serve as the Marine Corps sponsor for training, training facility support, and equipment issues concerning the MEU(SOC) PTP.

2) Coordinate with MCCDC and MARCORSYSCOM the development of (concepts, requirements, doctrine, structure, and training issues

unique to MEU(SOC) organizations.

(3) Monitor the MEU(SOC) PTP and provide direction and guidance to facilitate compliance with established Marine Corps training policy and standards.

(4) Coordinate MEU(SOC) predeployment training support provided by commands and agencies external to the Marine Corps.

(5) Coordinate and assist in the development of training specific to the MEU(SOC) PTP.

j. Commanding General, TRNGCOM

(1) Develop, publish, and review as appropriate, Marine Corps training policy and standards (ITS and MPS) related to the MEU(SOC) PTP.

(2) In coordination with TECOM, monitor the MEU(SOC) PTP and provide direction and guidance to facilitate compliance with established Marine Corps training policy and standards.

(3) As required, assist in the development of training specific to the MEU(SOC) PTP. Review and approve Programs of Instruction (POI) developed by the EWTG's, and Lead Agencies.

(4) Coordinate with appropriate EWTG and/or direct the Marine Corps Element of the EWTG to:

(a) Provide instruction pertaining to the Staff Planning and R2P2 for the ARG/MEUs.

(b) Support EWTG Pacific responsibility as the Marine Corps proponent for the MEU(SOC) PTP small boat training program.

(5) Coordinate training of Assault Climber Instructors with the Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center and serve as the proponent for all Marine Corps Climbing Programs.

k. COMMARCORSSYSCOM

(1) Serve as the Marine Corps agent for research, development, and acquisition of all weapons systems and equipment in support of the MEU(SOC) program.

(2) Coordinate the development of and monitor the implementation of an integrated logistic support system to support unique equipment requirements.

(3) Ensure that field testing/evaluation and fielding plans prioritize the MEU(SOC)'s as initial recipients of new technologies.

l. COMMARFORLANT and COMMARFORPAC

MCO 3502.3A
10 Jan 01

(1) Provide Unified Combatant Commanders with organized, trained, and equipped forces per reference (a).

(2) Provide the MEU Commander with trained units prepared to participate in the MEU(SOC) PTP no later than E-180.

(3) Coordinate the evaluation and SOC certification process.

(4) Coordinate with CG MCCDC/CG TECOM for validation of doctrine, training standards, equipment, and facilities to support MEU(SOC)'s.

(5) Provide direction and resources to the MEF CG's to facilitate special skills training and standardization of the MEU(SOC) PTP as addressed in enclosure (9) of this Order.

(6) Endorse and forward all POI's and training programs for special skills training conducted by the MEF's.

(7) Ensure that the MEF:

(a) Provides ongoing R2P2 instruction/evaluation to the MEU CE, MSE's and MSPF.

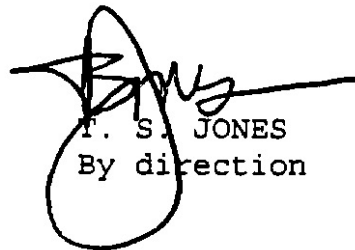
(b) Develop and coordinate special skills training CDD's and POI's as per Enclosure (9) in support of the MEU(SOC) PTP.

(c) Assist in the coordination and evaluation of MEU(SOC) related courses and the TRUEX, MEUEX, FLEETEX and SOCEX.

(d) Provide resident expertise on all MEU(SOC), special operations training, and operational concerns.

(e) Ensures interoperability with Special Operations Forces.

15. Reserve Applicability. This Order is applicable to the Marine Corps Reserve.



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By direction

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SHORT TITLE OF ASSOCIATED MCO'S, JOINT PUBS AND REFERENCES

MARINE CORPS REFERENCES

(a) MCO 3120.9B	MARINE POLICY FOR MEU(SOC)
(b) MCO 3502.2A	MARINE CORPS SPECIAL SKILLS CERTIFICATION PROGRAM
(c) MCO 1510.34A	INDIVIDUAL TRAINING STANDARDS SYSTEM
(d) MCO 1510.87B, Vol I	ITS SPEC SKILLS MAGTF (SOC)
(e) MCO 1510.88B, Vol III	ITS SPECIAL SKILLS AIR/SEA INS
(f) MCO 1510.101B, Vol II	ITS SPEC SKILLS MAGTF (SOC)
(g) MCO 3501.10A, Vol IX	MCCRES MEU(SOC) UNITS
(h) MCO 1553.1B	MARINE CORPS TRAINING AND EDUCATION SYSTEM
(i) MCO 1553.2 w/Ch1	MANAGEMENT FOR MARINE CORPS FORMAL SCHOOLS & TRAINING CENTERS
(j) MCO 1553.3	MARINE CORPS UNIT TRAINING MANAGEMENT
(k) MCO 1553.4A	PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION
(l) MCO 1553.5	MARINE CORPS TRAINING & EDUCATION EVAL
(m) MCO 3500.14F	T & R MANUAL AVIATION
(n) MCO 3500.15C	T & R MANUAL TACTICAL FIXED WING
(o) MCO 3500.16C	T & R MANUAL TACTICAL HELO
(p) MCO 3500.17A	T & R MANUAL SUPPORT AND ADMIN AIRCRAFT
(q) MCO 3500.19A Part 1	T & R MANUAL MARINE AIR COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM (MACCS)
(r) MCO 3500.19A Part 2	T & R MANUAL MACCS
(s) MCO 3500.29	T & R MANUAL AIRFIELD SERVICES
(t) MCO 3500.34	T & R MANUAL TACTICAL TILT ROTOR
(u) MCO 3501.1C Vol I	MARINE CORPS COMBAT READINESS SYSTEM (MCCRES)
(v) MCO 3501.3B, Vol II	MCCRES INFANTRY
(w) MCO 3501.4A, Vol III	MCCRES ROTOR WING
(x) MCO 3501.5A, Vol IV	MCCRES FIXED WING
(y) MCO 3501.6C, Vol V	MCCRES ARTILLERY UNITS
(z) MCO 3501.7A, Vol VI	MCCRES COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT UNITS
(aa) MCO 3501.8B, Vol VII	MCCRES MAGTF ELEMENTS
(bb) MCO 3501.9C, Vol VIII	MCCRES MACCS
(cc) MCO 3501.14, Vol X Part A	MCCRES TANK UNITS
(dd) MCO 3501.15A, Vol X Part B	MCCRES LAR UNITS
(ee) MCO 3501.29A, Vol X Part C	MCCRES AAV UNITS
(ff) MCO 3501.12A, Vol XI Part A	MCCRES COMBAT SUPPORT UNITS
(gg) MCO 3501.12A, Vol XI Part C	MCCRES COMBAT SUPPORT UNITS
(hh) MCO 3501.17, Vol VIII	MCCRES MARINE WING SUPPORT GROUP UNITS
(ii) MCO 3501.23	T & R MANUAL TANK UNITS
(jj) MCO 3501.26A	T & R MANUAL ARTY UNITS
(kk) MCO 3501.30	T & R MANUAL LAR UNITS
(ll) MCO 3501.31	T & R MANUAL AAV UNITS
(mm) MCO 5000.17A	MARINE CORPS LESSONS LEARNED SYSTEM (MCLLS)

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(nn) MCWP 3-41.2
(oo) DODI 1300.21
(pp) DODD 1300.7

(qq) SECDEF MEMO DTD 26 APR 00

RAID OPERATIONS
CODE OF CONDUCT (COC) TRNG AND EDUCATION
TRNG AND EDUCATION TO SPT THE CODE OF
CONDUCT (COC)

JOINT REFERENCES

(a) JOINT PUB 3-0	DOCTRINE FOR JOINT OPERATIONS
(b) JOINT PUB 3-02	DOCTRINE FOR AMPHIBIOUS OPS
(c) JOINT PUB 3-05	DOCTRINE FOR JOINT SPECIAL OPERATIONS
(d) JOINT PUB 3-05.3	SPECIAL OPERATIONS OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES
(e) JOINT PUB 3-05.5	SPECIAL OPERATIONS TARGETING AND MISSION PLANNING PROCEDURES
(f) JOINT PUB 3-07	DOCTRINE FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR (OOTW)
(g) JOINT PUB 3-07.1	JOINT TACTICS, TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES (JTTP) FOR FOREIGN INTERNAL DEFENSE
(h) JOINT PUB 3-07.3	JTTP FOR PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
(i) JOINT PUB 3-07.5	JTTP FOR NONCOMBATANT EVACUATION OPERATIONS
(j) JOINT PUB 3-09	DOCTRINE FOR JOINT FIRE SUPPORT
(k) JOINT PUB 3-53	DOCTRINE FOR JOINT PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS
(l) JOINT PUB 3-57	DOCTRINE FOR JOINT CIVIL AFFAIRS
(m) JOINT PUB 4-01.1	JTTP FOR AIRLIFT SUPPORT TO JOINT OPERATIONS
(n) JOINT PUB 5-00.2	JOINT TASK FORCE PLANNING GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES
(o) JOINT PUB 5-03.1	JOINT OPERATIONS PLANNING AND EXECUTION SYSTEM
(p) JOINT ELECTRONIC LIBRARY CD-ROM	
(q) JOINT TASK FORCE COMMANDER'S HANDBOOK FOR PEACE OPERATIONS	

FIELD MANUALS

(a) FM 5-114	ENGINEER OPERATIONS SHORT OF WAR
(b) FM 8-42	MEDICAL OPERATIONS IN A LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT
(c) FM 33-1	PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS
(d) FM 41-10	CIVIL AFFAIRS OPERATIONS
(e) FM 63-6	COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT IN LOW INTENSITY CONFLICT
(f) FM 100-23	PEACE OPERATIONS

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ADDITIONAL PUBLICATIONS

- (a) DOD DIRECTIVE 5100.46, FOREIGN DISASTER RELIEF
- (b) COMMSURFWARDEVGRU TACTICAL MEMO XZOO21-X-93, EXPEDITIONARY FORCES CONDUCTING HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER RELIEF MISSIONS (DRAFT)
- (c) OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA), BUREAU FOR FOOD AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, GUIDE TO FIELD OPERATIONS FOR DISASTER RESPONSE, VERSION 2.0
- (d) OFDA, DISASTER ASSISTANCE LOGISTIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (DALIS) PROGRAM AND USERS HANDBOOK
- (e) DEPT OF STATE, FOREIGN AFFAIRS HANDBOOK SERIES, 12 FAH-1 EMERGENCY PLANNING HANDBOOK

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COMMAND ELEMENT (CE) TRAINING GUIDANCE

1. Prerequisite Focus. Most CE evaluations will occur in conjunction with MEU level training evolutions, but may be conducted independently to ascertain CE capabilities by which to command and control the MEU. This process includes close review of MEU's R2P2 and briefing techniques. These are refined through the conduct of numerous STX's. Participation or observation of another MEU's TRUEX, MEUEX, CIREX or SOCEX is highly beneficial. To better prepare for these evaluations, the attainment of the following capabilities are recommended prior to commencing the Predeployment Training Program:

a. Command Element

(1) One member of the CE's S-2 Section should complete the Collection Manager's Course and the Intelligence Analysis System (IAS) Management Course.

(2) One officer of the CE should attend the Joint Psychological Operations Course at the United States Air Force Special Operations School (USAFSOS), Hurlburt Field, FL.

(3) One officer of the CE should attend the Joint Command and Control Warfare (C2W) Staff Officers Course at the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA.

(4) One officer of the CE should attend the Civil Affairs Course at the United States Army's JFK Special Operations School, Ft. Bragg, NC.

(5) Given the possibility of split ARG operations, depth in the number of personnel possessing the following skills will greatly enhance operational capabilities. The MEU must ensure attainment of staff expertise in the following:

(a) Joint Operations Planning and Execution System (JOPES).

(b) Global Command and Control System (GCCS).

(c) MAGTF Logistics Automated Information System.

(6) JPRA training requirements

(a) Personnel Recovery (PR) 101 Introduction to PR; focuses on the DOD PR system and Combatant Command responsibilities to recover isolated personnel IAW Joint Doctrine.

(b) PR 301 Personnel Recovery Plans and Operations Course; designed to educate theater and component staff officers and non-commissioned officers to oversee the development, management, and

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implementation of an integrated personnel recovery system for their command and the CINC's Joint Search and Rescue Center (JSRC).

b. Detachment, Force Reconnaissance Company. The detachment will be trained and equipped to conduct deep reconnaissance missions and be capable of surface, subsurface, and parachute insertion. The detachment will be equipped to commence special skills training associated with direct action mission profiles. Additionally the detachment will possess, as a prerequisite, the following:

(1) The ability to insert all teams by military free fall using high altitude low opening (HALO) or high altitude high opening (HAHO) methods.

(2) Two HALO/HAHO and two static line Jump Masters.

(3) One open/closed circuit dive supervisor.

(4) Two scout sniper teams.

(5) One Helicopter Rope Suspension Training (HRST) Master per team.

c. Detachment, Radio Battalion (RADBN Det). This detachment will be task organized to provide tactical Signals Intelligence and Electronic Warfare planning, analytical support, special intelligence communications, electronic attack and electronic support ground warfare capability, and communication security monitoring. It will include a Radio Reconnaissance Team (RRT) with the capability to conduct direct support operations as an integrated element of a raid force or the MSPF. Additionally, the RADBN Det will possess as a prerequisite the following:

(1) The Officer in Charge (OIC) and Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge (NCOIC) should have attended the Reconnaissance Operations Planning Course at Expeditionary Warfare Training Group (EWTG).

(2) Individual Marines MOS 26XX should score no lower than 2/2 on the annual Defense Language Proficiency Test.

(3) All RRT Marines shall have completed the Basic Airborne Course, Amphibious Reconnaissance Course, and Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Course.

(4) The RADBN Det shall have at least two Jump Masters, one HRST Master, and one Basic Coxswain, MOS 8111.

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d. Detachment, Intelligence Battalion

(1) HUMINT Exploitation Team (HET). Composed of a counter-intelligence and an interrogator-translator team. The mission of the HET is to provide tactical CI/HUMINT support to the MEU(SOC) Commander.

(a) Counterintelligence (CI) Team. The CI detachment should consist of one officer and two enlisted personnel. This subteam can be augmented by specially qualified and skilled Human Intelligence (HUMINT) personnel. Foreign language credentials for CI personnel within the MEU(SOC) will be issued before deployment. At a minimum, the CI personnel should be graduates of the MAGTF CI course.

(b) Interrogator-Translator Team, Interrogator-Translator Platoon. The team will consist of three enlisted personnel and should be tailored to represent target languages of the supported region. At a minimum, all IT personnel should have successfully completed the MAGTF Interrogation of Prisoner of War (IPW) course, and completed appropriate training at the Defense Language Institute (DLI). Additionally, the senior IT specialist should have completed the Strategic Debriefing Course.

(2) Imagery Support Team. The detachment will consist of two enlisted personnel. At a minimum, all personnel should have completed the MAGTF Imagery Analysis Course, and the Joint Support Imagery Processing System-Navy (JSIPS-N) Course.

(3) Geospatial Support Team. This team will consist of two MOS 0261 personnel. The team provides the MEU(SOC) with the capability to prepare trafficability studies, soil analysis, and terrain models. Members should be graduates of the Basic Terrain Analysis Course. It is recommended that at least one member be a graduate of the Advanced Terrain Analysis Course. The team will be equipped with a Digital Terrain Analysis and Mapping System.

e. Photographic Processing Detachment. This detachment will consist of two trained and equipped combat photographers. The detachment provides the MEU(SOC) with the ability to take still and video photographs, develop and process film, and provide cross training and technical assistance to other intelligence detachments.

f. Ground Sensor Employment Team. This detachment will provide the capability of for remote sensor employment in amphibious operations and for the monitoring of remote sensors to provide Indications and Warnings of enemy movement or activities. At a minimum all personnel should have completed the MAGTF Remote Sensor Operators Course.

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2. Initial Training Phase Key Events/Focus

a. ARG/MEU(SOC) Staff Planning Course. Attendees consist of the PHIBRON Commander and designated staff, MEU Commander and designated staff, and MSE Commanders and designated personnel. The Battle Group Commander, the Destroyer Squadron Commander, the Naval Special Warfare Task Unit OIC and their respective staffs are strongly encouraged to attend. This workshop will normally be conducted by the EWTG, with the intent of familiarizing PHIBRON and MEU personnel with:

(1) Rapid Response Planning. To include multiple STX's with confirmation briefs by the PHIBRON and MEU.

(2) Law of Land Warfare.

(3) MSPF Orientation.

(4) Functions of NGO's, Private Volunteer Organizations (PVO), and Other Government Agencies (OGA).

(5) Issues related to NEO planning.

b. Operations and Intelligence Seminar. This seminar is coordinated by the Coalition and Special Warfare Center, MCCDC, Marine Corps Intelligence Activity (MCIA), the EWTG and MEU. This workshop is divided into two sessions. One session provides Special Access Program read-ins for commanders and designated staff personnel. The other session provides an overview of intelligence issues, briefings focused on the anticipated theater of operation, (i.e., USCINCPAC, USCINCEUR, and USCINCENT), and the respective theater intelligence dissemination policies. This session also addresses Command, Control, Communications, Coordination, Intelligence and Information (C4I2) architecture afloat, the Joint intelligence architecture, interface ashore with shipboard systems, collection capabilities, and management of collection assets. Topics such as over-the-horizon sensors and communication nodes, afloat intelligence processing and electronic intelligence correlation, power projection planning systems, shipboard cryptologic support, Tactical Exploitation of National Capabilities support and the means of accessing external intelligence agencies can also be briefed. The workshop can conclude with the PHIBRON and MEU Intelligence Sections developing a formal request of intelligence products from the various activities involved in the workshop. The Washington, D.C. Area Commanders' Briefings are an opportune time to receive final predeployment products or to place additional requests.

c. Initial At-Sea Period. This is the first of a series of at-sea periods. The intent is to provide a opportunity for the MEU CE and MSE's to conduct the following basic shipboard training and familiarization:

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- (1) Day and Night Deck Landing Qualifications (DLQ).
- (2) Embarkation/debarkation training.
- (3) Command and Control (C2) training.
- (4) Familiarization with shipboard (C4I2) systems.
- (5) Integration of the Navy/Marine Corps Team.
- (6) Small boat launch, recovery and navigation.
- (7) Well-deck operations.
- (8) Additional Flight Deck Operations.

d. STX. These are conducted in conjunction with MEU raid training and are designed to exercise the staff planning capabilities of the MEU. The STX's will utilize raid training scenarios as a vehicle to enhance staff training and the R2P2.

e. GCE and ARG/MEU Fire Support Coordination Exercises. These live fire exercises will focus on the capabilities of the PHIBRON, MEU, and GCE to successfully coordinate fires. Objectives include:

- (1) C2 of supporting arms.
- (2) Fire support planning and targeting.
- (3) Live fire training for all indirect fire weapon systems and Offensive Air Support (OAS).
- (4) Integration of multiple supporting arms to include mortars, artillery, Close Air Support (CAS), and Naval Surface Fire (NSF) Support.

f. Helicopter Egress Training. CE individuals involved in frequent over-water flights must participate in helicopter egress training. Training will include addition of Helicopter Aircrew Breathing Device (HABD) bottle.

g. Interoperability with Naval Counterparts.

3. Initial Training Phase Evaluations. The following are recommended areas of evaluation/critique during this phase:

- a. ARG/MEU(SOC) Staff Planning Workshop.
- b. Amphibious operations (raid) planning.

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- c. Intelligence/counterintelligence support to operations.
- d. Planning, directing, coordinating and controlling supporting arms.
- e. Conducting integrated C4I2 operations.

4. Intermediate Training Phase Key Events/Focus. The following sequenced training provides a baseline of key training events during this period:

a. MEUEX. This consists of a variety of field STXs directed by the MEU Commander. Emphasis is on the MEU's ability to rapidly plan and execute amphibious raids, non-combatant evacuation operations (NEOs), civil military operations and airfield/port or other key facility seizures. These may be MEU missions in and of themselves, in support of other Marine Air Ground Task Force (MAGTF) or Maritime Preposition Force operations, or missions that allow for interoperability with other Services. Following the systematic approach to training, MEUEX training is evaluated and critiqued, with strengths and weaknesses assessed.

b. Maintenance Stand Down. A Maintenance Stand Down is scheduled during this phase to prepare for upcoming training deployments. The Maintenance Stand Down will include all units of the MEU.

c. GOPLAT and VBSS. The MEU trains for the seizure and/or destruction of GOPLAT's. It also trains for VBSS operations. These operations may be applied toward cooperative, uncooperative, or hostile "contacts of interest." They will involve the MSPF and may include the NavSpecWar Det.

d. TRUEX. The MEU CE, MSPF, ACE, and designated elements of the GCE and CSSE continue to hone MEU special operations capabilities through a series of STX's emphasizing the MEU's capabilities in an urban environment. The remainder of the GCE and CSSE continue to execute mission essential training.

e. Intermediate Training Phase At-Sea Period. The MEU operates from aboard amphibious ships to reinforce previously conducted training, and to develop and integrate Navy and Marine SOP's.

f. Marine/Naval Fleet Training. Maritime Group In-port Training (MGIT), Amphibious Ready Group Commander's Team Training/ Battle Group Commander's Team Training (ARGCTT/BGCTT). These training evolutions provide a classroom/computer wargaming environment to exercise the Battle Group operations and contingency plans. These evolutions also serve as an opportunity for all echelons of command to be exposed to the Commander's philosophies of warfighting and to interact in planning exercises. The ARGCTT/BGCTT lay a foundation for the Battle Group Integrated Training (BGIT). A BGIT normally consists of four two-hour war games. Each is preceded by a planning session in support of that particular war game.

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5. Intermediate Training Phase Evaluations. Training and evaluations will continue as described in the Initial Phase, but will include informal evaluations of the CE as a subset of TRUE, MEUEX, and BGIT events. The following are recommended areas of evaluation and critique during this phase:

- a. Boat raid.
- b. Helicopter raid (long range).
- c. Mechanized raid.
- d. Direct Action.
 - (1) GOPLAT
 - (2) VBSS
- e. NEO.
- f. HA/DR.
- g. TRAP.
- h. Employment of Non-Lethal Weapons.
- i. Airfield/Port/other key facilities seizure.
- j. Reconnaissance and surveillance.

6. Final Training Phase. The primary aspects of this period are the SACEX, SOCEX, and predeployment embarkation preparation. A MARFOR/MEF team of evaluators will conduct a formal evaluation of the MEU's interoperability with the PHIBRON/CVBG staffs and individual ships during integrated (Navy-Marine Corps) exercises. This formal evaluation will occur during the SOCEX and will incorporate the Mission Performance Standards established in reference MCO 3501.10. The SOCEX may be conducted together with the Navy FLEETEX and SACEX. The SOCEX will consist of sufficient events, as prescribed by the COMMARFOR or designated executive agent, to represent the entire spectrum of conventional and selected maritime special operations capabilities of the MEU contained in MCO 3120.9.

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GROUND COMBAT ELEMENT (GCE) TRAINING GUIDANCE

1. Prerequisite Focus

a. The GCE represents a large part of the MEU's combat capability. For the GCE to be prepared to chop to the MEU, the infantry battalion and attachments must have a well developed pre-chop training plan. This plan must maximize all of the GCE's resources while preparing for the deployment. Enclosure (10) of this Order provides a notional school list to help guide prerequisite training.

b. In the year before the chop date, the battalion and as many projected GCE attachments as possible should participate in a Combined Arms Exercise. They may also participate in training at the Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center. This will allow concentrated individual and small unit training while bonding the GCE.

c. Pre-Chop (E-180) Evaluations. The parent units of the battalion and its attachments will conduct an evaluation using MCCRES standards to serve as an analytical tool for designing an appropriate training program.

d. Appropriate MCCRES standards will be used at this time to provide a training situation analysis for those GCE element leaders designing training programs. This training must focus on the MOS skills required for all Marines at each grade. On the chop date, each GCE element should be ready to execute platoon and company level training. It is recognized that the GCE will have to continue to return to individual and small unit training throughout the predeployment period to conduct remedial and sustainment training. However, the majority of this training should be accomplished prior to the chop date.

2. Initial Training Phase Key Events/Focus. Training for the GCE during this phase will focus on enhanced individual, unit collective, and staff skills. The training is designed to bring the GCE to an advanced level of tactical skill necessary to prepare for the Intermediate Training Phase.

a. The GCE will participate in the key events contained in enclosure (1), paragraph 2 of this Order.

b. The GCE will complete squad, platoon, company and battalion level training. Training will focus on those measures necessary to ensure the highest combat skills among all Marines. Additionally, the GCE will integrate training with its attachments.

c. The Boat Company will ensure adequate numbers of personnel complete Scout Swimmer, Small Boat Coxswain Skills, Long Range (OTH) Maritime Navigation, Outboard Motor Course (1, 2, and 3), Assault Climber, and Amphibious Raid courses early in this period. This will facilitate the use of small boats for raid training throughout the MEU Predeployment Training Program (PTP).

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d. Each rifle company will complete a Company Raid Course. This course builds upon conventional infantry skills and raises the company's raiding capability to a higher level of proficiency.

e. The Helicopter Assault Company, other GCE units and individuals involved in frequent over water flights will participate in helicopter egress training.

f. Near the end of the Initial Training Phase, the GCE will conduct its Raid Week. During this week, the GCE will exercise as many of its MEU(SOC) operational missions as possible, to include support of non-combatant evacuations operations (NEO's). This exercise will ensure the GCE is ready to further integrate with the MEU during the Intermediate Training Phase.

3. Initial Training Phase Evaluations. The following are recommended areas of evaluation during this phase:

a. Scout Swimmer Training. The GCE will have sufficient scout swimmers to ensure successful boat raid operations.

b. Helicopter Rope Suspension Training (HRST). The GCE will possess sufficient HRST Masters. The primary focus will be to ensure that the Heliborne Company and the Maritime Special Purpose Force (MSPF) possess both fast rope and rappel insert skills.

c. Climbing Skills. The GCE will possess sufficient school trained assault climbers, designated lead climbers, and rope suspension technicians.

d. Company Raid Operations. The GCE should ensure that all rifle companies and the Weapons Company complete the Amphibious Raid Course. These courses focus upon particular requirements unique to boat, helicopter and mechanized raid operations.

e. Fire Support Coordination. The GCE will have the capability to conduct all aspects of fire support coordination.

f. Helicopter Egress Training. Assigned personnel involved in frequent over-water flights must complete helicopter egress training.

4. Intermediate Training Phase Key Events/Focus. The GCE's goal during the intermediate training phase is to complete the integration of all attachments with the infantry battalion. This will better enable the GCE to conduct operations and enhance their interoperability with other the Major Subordinate Elements (MSE). Remedial/sustainment training will be conducted to correct deficiencies.

5. Intermediate Training Phase Evaluations. The following are recommended areas of evaluation during this phase:

a. Command and Control.

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- b. R2P2.
- c. Amphibious Raids.
- d. Direct Action Operations
- e. Security Operations.
- f. Airfield/Ports/Other Key Facilities Seizure.
- g. TRAP.
- h. Direct Action Support.
- i. Intelligence, Reconnaissance and Surveillance Operations.
- j. Specialized Demolitions.
- k. Enhanced MOUT Training.

6. Final Training Phase. During this phase the GCE participates in the SOCEX and prepares for embarkation. The GCE must demonstrate the capability to successfully execute all MEU(SOC) assigned missions, capabilities and skills contained in MCO 3120.9.

ENCLOSURE (3)

AVIATION COMBAT ELEMENT (ACE) TRAINING GUIDANCE

1. Prerequisite Focus. There are many prerequisite aviation training requirements that must be fulfilled before MEU training in a shipboard or limited visibility environment can take place. The ACE Commander must adhere to established guidelines set forth in the following publications: NATOPS Manual for each Type/Model/Series (T/M/S), OPNAV 3710, Training and Readiness (T&R) Manuals, LHA/LHD NATOPS, NWP 42, and the VSTOL LSO Manual. The ACE prerequisites are based upon the standards set forth in the T & R syllabus for each T/M/S. Each T/M/S aviation unit/detachment should conduct a MCCRES driven evaluation prior to E-180 as a means to establish a training baseline evaluation. These standards are part of an ongoing process irrespective of the Marine Expeditionary Unit (Special Operations Capable) Predeployment Training Program (MEU(SOC) PTP). Each T/M/S aviation unit or detachment must come to the MEU at E-180 having achieved the highest degree of individual/ aircrew training possible. Units reporting to the MEU at a high level of readiness will significantly enhance the MEU Commander's ability to maintain aggregate readiness. This will also help preserve sufficient ACE-specific training opportunities to maintain individual aircrew proficiency and currency.

a. Basic Training. With training time during the workup period at an absolute premium, it is essential that the ACE join the MEU at E-180 with as few remaining marksmanship, PFT, NBC and fire fighting school training requirements as possible. It is imperative that units providing detachments to the ACE plan ahead and ensure that personnel assigned to the composite squadron complete all basic/annual training requirements in advance.

b. Instructors. At a minimum, each T/M/S unit or detachment will be manned with at least one instructor fully qualified to instruct all T&R syllabus events. Additionally, at least one Weapons and Tactics Instructor (WTI) shall be assigned for each T/M/S. The requirement for a WTI cannot be overemphasized, since a squadron WTI represents much more than a T&R syllabus instructor. The WTI is that community's expert for the tactical employment of his respective T/M/S aircraft as a weapons system. As such, the WTI is a critical participant in all Marine Expeditionary Unit Special Operations Capable MEU(SOC) tactical mission planning evolutions. Additionally, the ACE will have instructors qualified in aerial refueling (CH-53E), aerial gunnery and night systems.

c. Aircrew Training. At E-180, the ACE should have sufficiently qualified air crews and personnel to conduct the following:

(1) CH-46E. Six plane day and Night Vision Goggle High Light Level/Low Light Level (NVG (HLL/LLL)) land based troop lift.

(2) CH-53E. Two plane day and NVG (HLL/LLL) land based troop lift.

(3) UH-1N. Two plane day and NVG (HLL/LLL) land based troop lift.

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(4) AH-1W. Two plane day and NVG (HLL/LLL) land based armed escort operations.

(5) AV-8B. Two plane NVG (HLL) Offensive Air Support (OAS) and Anti-Air Warfare (AAW) operations.

(6) KC-130. Single plane (minimum) day/night aerial refueling (AR) and rapid ground refueling (RGR) operations. Detachment should have one crew trained to perform AR and RGR on NVG's (HLL).

(7) Sufficient Fixed Wing (FW) and Rotary Wing (RW) crews trained to conduct day/night refuel and/or RGR.

2. Initial Training Phase Key Events/Focus. Training of the ACE during the Initial Training Phase will focus on continued development of individual aircrews (T&R directed), collective (Section - Division - Flight Tactics) skills, and staff planning skills required to participate in MEU integrated training. The following baseline major events should occur:

a. HRST Support to MEU. This training provides the ACE an opportunity to conduct helicopter insertion and extraction syllabus training, both on land and at sea, while supporting concurrent GCE training.

b. ARG/MEU(SOC) Staff Planning Course. This course provides training for the ACE's staff and selected tactical mission planners in the R2P2.

c. Amphibious Indoctrination Period at Sea. During this period the ACE helicopter and AV-8B aircrews are afforded the opportunity to conduct basic day/night deck landing qualifications (DLQ) training. The NVG DLQ training may be an option depending on the level of training of both the ACE aircrew and ships' deck crew at that time. The ACE and the various ships' Air Departments should conduct requisite interface before this period. It should be noted that this at-sea period is not necessarily an embarked event, although some aircraft may be embarked for a short period of time to provide Air Department deck handling and safety-related training. Accomplishment of DLQ's and NVG qualifications are imperative during this period, and will contribute to GCE/ACE operations during the MEU's first at-sea period when all MSE's are present.

d. ACE Deployment. This period allows the ACE the option of deploying from its home base to a site that may present unique training opportunities not otherwise available. Such training might include a deployment to Marine Aviation Weapons and Tactics Squadron One or other appropriate training sites.

e. Company Raid Course and Battalion Raid Week. These evolutions provide the ACE with a superb opportunity for inter operability training with the GCE. Training should focus on tactical mission planning and the exercise and refinement of Standing Operation Procedures. Maximum use of tactical scenarios during these periods should be a goal. These periods should be

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utilized to begin integrating both helicopter and fixed wing close air support, as well as forward arming and refueling point (FARP) and/or RGR capabilities into the scenarios.

f. Fire Support Coordination Exercise. This exercise allows the ACE to focus its helicopter and fixed wing close air support assets on integrated fire support training. Consideration should be given to the exercise of resident Forward Air Controller (Airborne) capability. Participation of the Marine Air Control Group (MACG) detachment for the exercise of the ACE's aviation command and control assets may also be considered.

g. Aviation Support and Command and Control Training. The following types of aviation training should take place during this period:

(1) Marine Wing Support Squadron (MWSS) Detachment Training.

(2) MACG Detachment Training.

(a) Marine Air Traffic Control (MATC) Mobile Team Training.

(b) Air Support Element (ASE) Training.

(c) Low Altitude Air Defense (LAAD) Training.

3. Initial Training Phase Evaluation. The results of the informal evaluations are used to refine training goals during the Intermediate Training Phase. The focus of these evaluations should be to assess individual and air crew capabilities. This will assist the ACE in the development of capabilities required to integrate with the other elements of the MEU (e.g., HRST, Direct Action missions, GOPLAT/VBSS, Amphibious Raids, Fire Support Control, and Initial Terminal Guidance).

4. Intermediate Training Phase Key Events/Focus. The ACE's goal during this phase is to integrate all elements of the ACE with all other elements of the MEU in order to accomplish directed training and achieve required operational capabilities. The training continues to emphasize skills required for special operations capabilities (e.g., NVG operations, day and night DLQ's, FARP, TRAP, and ordnance delivery).

5. Intermediate Training Phase Evaluation. During this phase, the ACE will be informally and formally evaluated during the MEUEX, SACEX, and TRUEX stages of training (e.g., VBSS, GOPLAT, FARP (night), TRAP, NEO, MOUT, and Direct Action).

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6. Final Training Phase. The evaluation of the ACE during this phase will culminate in the SOCEX Evaluation. The ACE must demonstrate the capability to successfully conduct aviation operations in support of all MEU(SOC) assigned missions, capabilities, and skills contained in MCO 3120.9.

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COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT ELEMENT (CSSE) TRAINING GUIDANCE

1. Prerequisite Focus

a. The CSSE must possess the requisite personnel, capabilities and equipment to provide all six functional areas of Combat Service Support (CSS) to the Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU).

b. Before E-180, the CSSE should be evaluated using MCCRES mission performance standards regarding the following capabilities:

(1) Supply. Capability to conduct deployed Class I, III(P), and IX support.

(2) Maintenance. The CSSE's ability to provide intermediate maintenance support to a MAGTF.

(3) Transportation. Helicopter Support Team (HST) operations to include establishment and operation of landing zone support area, landing force support party (LFSP) operations to include establishment and operation of a beach support area, and motor transport operations (to include convoy operations).

(4) General Engineering. Water production, bulk liquids support, utilities support, demolition support, EOD support, and limited horizontal/vertical construction support.

(5) Health Services. Organize and equip a mass casualty response team and operate a beach evacuation station.

(6) Services. Military Police operations and hazardous material/hazardous waste handling.

(7) Support to Humanitarian Assistance Operations (HAOs). Organize and equip a team capable of coordinating combat service support in logistics and engineering operations in humanitarian and civic assistance/disaster relief operations.

(8) Support to Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations (NEO). Organize and coordinate the functions of an Evacuation Control Center (ECC) during NEO.

2. Initial Training Phase Key Events/Focus. Training of the CSSE during the Initial Training Phase will focus on mastery of mission essential skills and will be reinforced by:

a. Sustainment training in mission essential tasks throughout the Initial Training Phase.

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b. Cross training of Marines/Sailors to do other jobs within the unit.

c. Staff training which focuses on the Marine Corps Planning Process staff functioning, mission analysis, the staff estimate process, and course of action development.

d. Security Rear Area Operations focused on defense of a Beach Support Area (BSA), CSS Area, ECC, and HAO distribution site (i.e. security procedures training).

e. NEO ECC procedures to include the functions of the Headquarters Section, the Processing Unit, the Medical Unit, the Screening Unit, the Transportation Unit, and the Security Unit.

f. The following are recommended training events during this phase:

(1) ARG/MEU(SOC) Staff Planning Course.

(2) Block Combat Skills Training/Convoy Security Training Courses Block Combat Training.

(3) Amphibious Training (centered on LFSP operations, establishment of a BSA, CSS Area, and conduct of CSS operations).

(4) CSSE Field Exercises (centered on Combat Service Support Operations Center (CSSOC) training, and support to NEO and HAO).

(5) CSSOC Training.

3. Initial Training Phase Evaluations. The following are recommended areas of evaluation during this phase:

a. R2P2.

b. Individual MOS Training Standards, equipment operator training and qualifications.

c. CSSOC operations and procedures for requesting CSS.

d. Equipment and supply readiness.

e. All 6 CSS functions (supply, maintenance, transportation, general engineering, health services, services) provided during Operational support during MEU exercises.

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4. Intermediate Training Phase Key Events/Focus.

a. The CSSE's goal during the intermediate training phase is to integrate all elements of the CSSE in order to accomplish mission directed training and interoperability with other MSEs and the PHIBRON.

b. Training should focus on the establishment of CSS ashore, participation as mission commander in HA/DR and NEO operations, and mass casualty evacuations. Remedial/sustainment training will be conducted to improve deficiencies.

5. Intermediate Phase Informal Evaluations. The following are recommended evaluations during this phase:

a. Supply. Class IX consumable repair parts procedures and SECREPs.

b. Maintenance. Intermediate maintenance support to the MEU.

c. Transportation. Motor transport readiness and convoy operations, LFSP operations, BSA establishment, throughput capability, motor transport support and HST operations.

d. General Engineering. Water production, bulk liquids support, utilities support, EOD, and limited vertical/horizontal construction.

e. Health Services. Mass Casualty Response Team procedures, Preventive Medicine Technician support, dental support.

f. Services. HAZMAT Support, and military police support.

g. CSSOC procedures and functioning.

h. Organization and capability to support potential MEU NEOs (ECC Team specifically) and HA/DR missions.

6. Final Training Phase. During this phase the CSSE participates in the FLEETEX, SOCEX, and prepares for embarkation. The CSSE must demonstrate the capability to provide combat service support needed by the MEU in its successful execution of all MEU(SOC) assigned missions. This evaluation will determine the CSSE's ability to provide flexible, responsive, and effective CSS. The CSSE must demonstrate the capabilities required to support the successful execution of MEU(SOC) assigned missions, capabilities and skills contained in MCO 3120.9.

ENCLOSURE (5)

MARITIME SPECIAL PURPOSE FORCE (MSPF) TRAINING GUIDANCE

1. Prerequisite Focus:

a. Due to the unique composition of the MSPF, the prerequisite focus information contained within enclosures (1 through 4) of this Order apply. Unit commanders must ensure that MSPF personnel possess these prerequisite capabilities. This will enhance the MSPF's ability to immediately commence an aggressive and dynamic training program upon joining the MEU.

b. Prior to chopping to a MEU and commencing the MEU(SOC) pre-deployment training program, the Force Reconnaissance Platoon will be mission capable to conduct deep and amphibious reconnaissance operations in support of the MAGTF. The pre-chop training is desired to be a year in length, composed of at least a six-month unit training phase.

c. ACE aircrew should be NVG (HLL/DLL) fastrope qualified and current to support MSPF operations both on land and aboard maritime vessels/structures.

2. Initial Training Phase Key Events/Focus. During the Initial Training Phase, the MSPF receives instruction in the special skills necessary to conduct the special operations missions associated with the MEU(SOC) program. Training and evaluation during this phase will focus on individual and small unit skills. Instruction provided and/or coordinated by the SOTG includes:

a. Specialized Demolitions. A period of instruction that provides selected elements of the MEU with the capability to conduct the precision destruction of targets.

b. Dynamic Entry Course. A period of instruction designed for the Assault Element of the MSPF. Provides the ability to conduct explosive and non-explosive entry into a designated target. This training should include participation by EOD personnel attached to the Assault Element.

c. Urban Sniper Course. This course provides training for qualified 8541 Scout Snipers assigned to the MSPF. Course material will include: sniper initiated assault, urban sniping techniques, night and airborne live fire engagement, urban movement, counter sniper operations, rapid/multiple threat engagement, VBSS support, and covering force operations. Only snipers that have successfully completed this course are eligible to participate in live fire STX during TRUEX and SOCEX.

d. Urban Reconnaissance and Surveillance Course. A course designed to train personnel from the Division Reconnaissance Detachments, the GCE's Scout Sniper Platoon, Radio Battalion Detachment and the Intelligence Battalion Detachments in the conduct of Urban Reconnaissance and Surveillance (R&S). The course will cover at a minimum, an introduction to R&S, intelligence considerations, R&S planning, urban route planning and movement, introduction to direct action operations, Surveillance and Reconnaissance Center

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operations, Escape and Evasion techniques, surveillance/counter surveillance techniques and equipment, and urban communication procedures. The training will focus on reconnaissance in support of special operations and conventional missions with specific emphasis on urban operations. This course provides an opportunity to integrate with the PHIBRON NavSpecWar Det.

e. Security Element Training. This course is designed for a platoon-sized force. It develops the skills necessary for the force to function in support of the MSPF Assault Element. The training of this platoon will include advanced marksmanship skills, basic room clearing techniques, internal and external security, personnel handling procedures, and other capabilities required to support the Assault Element.

f. Assault Element Training. Dynamic Assault training is for the Assault Element of the MSPF with a focus on advanced tactics and marksmanship skills.

3. Initial Training Phase Evaluations. The following are recommended areas of evaluation during this phase:

- a. Reconnaissance and Surveillance.
- b. Specialized demolition.
- c. Urban sniping.
- d. Dynamic Entry.
- e. Dynamic Assault.

4. Intermediate Training Phase Key Events/Focus: The MSPF's goal during this training phase is to integrate all elements of the MSPF in order to conduct operations with the MSE's and the PHIBRON. Training will focus on special operations skills and capabilities, (e.g., sniper proficiency, dynamic assault, specialized demolitions, clandestine reconnaissance and surveillance, VBSS, GOPLAT, clandestine recovery, and DA. Remedial and sustainment training will be conducted as required.

a. MSPF Interoperability Training: The purpose of this training is to integrate the Command and Control, Reconnaissance and Surveillance, Assault, Security, and Aviation Assault elements. This can be conducted off-site or locally. This training is a logical prerequisite for TRUEX and provides an opportunity to conduct basic level training with the PHIBRON NavSpecWar Det.

b. TRUEX. TRUEX provides the MEU an invaluable opportunity for training in unfamiliar urban environments. Participants are comprised of the CE and elements of the GCE, ACE, CSSE, along with the MSPF. TRUEX provides an opportunity to integrate unique MSPF capabilities in conjunction with the MEU's increased proficiency in the R2P2. This event presents realistic opportunities for reconnaissance and surveillance (R&S) in an urban

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environment, and interaction with the external agencies that may assist in conducting clandestine R&S operations.

c. GOPLAT & VBSS Training. GOPLAT and VBSS training provide an opportunity for the MSPF to apply its special skills on unique target platforms. This training can be accomplished independently or in conjunction with the PHIBRON's NavSpecWar Det. SOTG coordination with civilian GOPLAT operators and merchant shipping agencies is required.

5. Intermediate Training Phase Evaluation. The following are recommended evaluations during this phase:

- a. Interoperability.
- b. Intelligence Collection.
- c. Clandestine R&S.
- d. Amphibious Raids.
- e. Initial Terminal Guidance.
- f. R2P2.
- g. Direct Action Mission.

6. Final Training Phase Evaluation. The MSPF will continue to focus on remedial/sustainment training as required. During the SOCEX, the MSPF must demonstrate the capability to concurrently support/execute MEU(SOC) assigned missions, capabilities and skills contained in MCO 3120.9.

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MEU(SOC) BASELINE 26-WEEK TRAINING PLAN
INITIAL TRAINING PHASE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MEU CE	ARG/MEU STAFF WORK SHOP OPS& INTEL SEMINAR	STX	STX	ARGIT/ BGIT	STX AMPHIB INDOC AT-SEA	STX	STX	STX		FIRE SUPPORT EX
GCE	ARG/MEU STAFF WORK SHOP OPS& INTEL SEMINAR HRST SCOUT SWIMMER	A C D O V X A S N W C A E I N (ADCOX)	A C S L S I A M U B L E T R (ADCOX) CONT.	A C S L S I A M U B L E T R AMPHIB INDOC AT-SEA	A C S L S I A M U B L E T R AMPHIB INDOC AT-SEA	A C S L S I A M U B L E T R			BN RAID WEEK	FIRE SUPPORT EX
ACE	ARG/MEU STAFF WORK SHOP OPS& INTEL SEMINAR HRST	CREW NVG/DLQ TRNG HRST	CREW NVG/DLQ TRNG SHIP BOARD FIRE FIGHTER TRNG	CREW NVG/DLQ TRNG	AMPHIB INDOC AT-SEA	SQUADRON DEPLOYMENT	SQUADRON SUPPORT OF CO & BN RAID WEEK			FIRE SUPPORT EX
CSSE	ARG/MEU STAFF WORK SHOP OPS& INTEL SEMINAR	BLOCK COMBAT TRAINING		LOGISTICAL ASSAULT AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING		CSSE UNIT INTEGRATED TRAINING	CSSE FIELD EXERCISE NEO/ECC HUMANITARIAN/ CIVIL ASSISTANCE			
MSPF	APPLIED EXPLOSIVES URBAN SNIPER	BREACHER COURSE	RECONNAISSANCE & SURVEILLANCE TRAINING			CLOSE QUARTER BATTLE TRAINING SECURITY PLATOON TRAINING				

The MEU(SOC) BASELINE 26-WEEK TRAINING PLAN recognizes that deviations may be required to accommodate shipping of training site availability, every effort should be made to capitalize on training opportunities associated with each of the major events listed.

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MEU(SOC) BASELINE 26-WEEK TRAINING PLAN
INTERMEDIATE TRAINING PHASE

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
MEU CE	MEU EXERCISE MSPF INTEROPERABILITY TRAINING		MAINTENANCE STANDOWN PREPARATION FOR TRAINING IN AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT (TRUEX)	GOPLAT & VBSS TRNG	TRUEX		TRUEX AT- SEA	ARGIT/BGIT		
GCE				SUSTAINMENT TRAINING AND TRUEX SUPPORT						
ACE				GOPLAT & VBSS TRNG	TRUEX		TRUEX AT-SEA	SUSTAINMENT TRAINING		
CSSE				SUSTAINMENT TRAINING AND TRUEX SUPPORT						
MSPF				GOPLAT & VBSS TRNG	TRUEX		TRUEX AT-SEA	SUSTAINMENT TRAINING		

The MEU(SOC) BASELINE 26-WEEK TRAINING PLAN recognizes that deviations may be required to accommodate shipping of training site availability, every effort should be made to capitalize on training opportunities associated with each of the major events listed.

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MEU(SOC) BASELINE 26-WEEK TRAINING PLAN
FINAL TRAINING PHASE

	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MEU CE	PRE EMBARKATION PERIOD	ARG/MEU ADVANCED AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING AT-SEA	FLEET EXERCISE (FLEETEX) SUPPORTING ARMS EXERCISE (SACEX) SPECIAL OPERATIONS CAPABLE EXERCISE (SOCEX)		PRE-OVERSEAS MOVEMENT WASHINGTON DC COMMANDERS BRIEFINGS HQMC (PP&O/I&L) JOINT STAFF J-3 DEPT OF STATE CIA SPECIAL ACCESS PROGRAM BRIEFS CRISIS INTERACTION REQUIREMENTS EXERCISE (CIREX)			EMBARKATION INSPECTIONS DEPLOYMENT
GCE								
ACE								
CSSE								
MSPF								

The MEU(SOC) BASELINE 26-WEEK TRAINING PLAN recognizes that deviations may be required to accommodate shipping of training site availability, every effort should be made to capitalize on training opportunities associated with each of the major events listed.

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31st MEU(SOC) BASELINE TRAINING PLAN
INITIAL TRAINING PHASE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MEU CE	COORDINATE WITH THIS NEXT SET OF DEPLOYING FORCES WHILE EXECUTING COMMAND AND CONTROL OF CURRENTLY ASSIGNED MSE'S IN OKINAWA							SOCAL R2P2 TRNG	DEPLOYMENT FOR CURRENT CYCLE			POST DEP MAINT	EQUIP INSP
GCE* See Note 1	SPECIAL SKILLS COURSES: SCOUT SWIMMER, URBAN SNIPER, ASSAULT CLIMBER, COXSWAIN AND ADVANCED COXSWAIN, OTH NAV, SECURITY ELEMENT, TRAP, COMPANY RAID, HRST MASTER					COMPANY AMPHIB RAID TRNG		BN RAID TRNG	BN FTX	GEAR MAINT/UDP ADVON DEPLOY	PRE-DEP INSP	PREDEPLOY BLOCK LEAVE	
ACE* See Note 2	PROVIDES SUPPORT TO CURRENTLY ASSIGNED FORCES WITHIN THE 31 ST MEU							DEPLOYMENT FOR CURRENT CYCLE			MAINT/ACE TURNOVER/LEAVE		
CSSE* See Note 3	COORDINATE WITH THIS NEXT SET OF DEPLOYING FORCES WHILE PROVIDING COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT FOR CURRENTLY ASSIGNED MSE'S												
MSPF* See Note 4	PRE-CHOP TRAINING AS SCHEDULED BY 3 RD RECON BN					APPLIED EXPLOSIVES	BREA-CHER CSE	CQB MARKSMANSHIP			CQB TACTICS	MAINT	

Note 1. Per I MEF-III MEF Coordinated Training Plan, I MEF conducts Initial Training in CONUS for units deploying in III MEF AOR.

Note 2. Core HMM rotates every 12 months. All initial training is conducted by MAG 36, 1st MAW. Squadron CHOP's to the MEU at start of the Intermediate Training Phase. ACE Dets train in SOCAL/Yuma with parent squadrons and chop to the 31st MEU upon arrival in Okinawa.

Note 3. MSSG 31 with a habitual relationship is always under OPCON of 31st MEU. CG, 3rd FSSG sources select personnel replacements at the end of each 6 month cycle. MSSG forms and trains new Dets at the commencement of the Intermediate Training Phase.

Note 4. 3rd Recon Bn and/or III MEF SOTG conducts all initial training. Force Recon Plt chops to 31st MEU at start of Intermediate Training Phase.

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31st MEU(SOC) BASELINE TRAINING PLAN
INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL TRAINING PHASES

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
MEU CE	EMBK PREP	TRUEX/AMPHIB REFTRA VBSS ENR OKINAWA			M E U E X I D A Y	MAINT SOP ADJST	M E U E X	MAINT SOP ADJST	EMBK PREP	BLUE GREEN WRK- UP	ARGEX/ MEUEX III AT SEA	SOCEX	
GCE	UDP ROTATN					UNIT SUSTNMT TRNG	I I			UNIT TRNG			
	UDP ORIENTATION/ BZO/GAS CHAMBER/ COMPANY TRNG/ EMBARK PREP			TRU- EX/ AMP- HIB TRNG		EMBK PREP							
ACE	DETS UDP/ OKINAWA FAMS		TRUEX/ACE INTEGRTN					N I G H T	AV-8B FCLP	SUS- TAIN	AV-8B DLQ		
										EMBK PREP			
MSSG	DETS FORM/BLOCK COMBAT TRAINING/INTEGRATED UNIT TRNG/CSSE FTX							SOP ADJST MAINT	UNIT TRNG	UNIT TRNG			
									EMBK PREP	EMBK PREP			
MSPF	INTER -OP	TRUEX		VBSS									

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MEU(SOC) SPECIAL SKILLS TRAINING
RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

SPECIAL SKILLS BILLET	AUTHORIZED TRAINING LOCATION	LEAD AGENCY
SPECIALIZED DEMOLITIONS	SOTG'S	I MEF SOTG
DYNAMIC ENTRY (BREACHER)	WTBN MCCDC/SOTG'S	WTBN MCCDC
ADVANCED DYNAMIC ENTRY INSTRUCTOR (BREACHER INSTRUCTOR)	WTBN MCCDC	WTBN MCCDC
URBAN ASSAULT CLIMBING	SOTG'S	II MEF SOTG
ASSAULT CLIMBING (AC)	MCMWTC/SOTG'S	MCMWTC
SUMMER MOUNTAIN LEADER (AC INSTRUCTOR)	MCMWTC	MCMWTC
HELO-ROPE SUSPENSION TRAINING MASTER	SOTG'S/DIVISION SCHOOLS	II MEF SOTG
MEU(SOC) CQB TEAM MEMBER	SOTG'S	II MEF SOTG
MEU(SOC) CQB INSTRUCTOR	MEF SOTG	II MEF SOTG
URBAN SNIPING/DESIGNATED MARKSMAN	WTBN MCCDC/SOTG'S	II MEF SOTG
MARITIME NAVIGATOR	EWTGPAC/SOTG'S	2D SOTG, II MEF
SCOUT SWIMMER	EWTGPAC/SOTG'S	2D SOTG, II MEF
SECURITY TEAM MEMBER	SOTG'S	I MEF SOTG
URBAN R&S TEAM MEMBER	SOTG'S	II MEF SOTG

Note: The MARFOR and MEF Commanders retain the authority to designate additional organizations to conduct the above listed training. However, such training will be conducted in accordance with the POI generated by the Lead agency and by instructors who have completed the appropriate instructors course.

ENCLOSURE (9)

PREREQUISITE SCHOOLS LIST

1. The purpose of this enclosure is to provide guidance to commanders in the development of a required and/or enhanced schools plan that unit individuals should be sent for instruction. The intent of the schools plan is to train those individuals, that will remain for the deployment, for key billets or as instructions for use prior to or during the PTP. Quotas are purely suggestions. Courses are as follows:

COURSE	LOCATION	LENGTH	QUOTA
CMS	N	1 week	02
Team Embark Officer	L	4 weeks	01
Psychological Operations	A	2 weeks	01
Legal Officer	N	5 weeks	01
Scout/Sniper	D	9 weeks	04
Scout/Sniper Instructor	MC	8 weeks	02
Ground Operations Chief/Assistant	L	2 weeks	02
Infantry Mortar Platoon Leader	A	6 weeks	01
Primary Marksmanship Instructor	P	3 weeks	As Req
Marksmanship	D	3 weeks	20/Co
Mountain Leaders (Summer)	MC	4 weeks	08
Security Supervisor	N	1 week	01
Squad Leader	P	9 weeks	As Req
Platoon Sergeant	P	11 weeks	As Req
Motor Transport Ops NCO	MC	4 weeks	02
Motor Transport SNCO	MC	9 weeks	01
Small Arms Weapons Instructor	MC	7 weeks	01
SERE	P	1 week	30
MDSS II/CAEMs	P	2 weeks	02
Advance Load Plan Air Movement	L	1 week	01
HAZMAT Officer	P	3 days	01
HAZMAT Handler	P	4 days	08
Communication NCO Course	MC	9 weeks	06
Generator Operator	P	1 week	04
Outboard Motor Maintenance	L	1 week	03
Zodiac Fabric Repair	MC	3 week	02
Comprehensive Service Support	MC	1 week	03
Outboard Motors	L	1 week	04
System Service Support	MC	1 week	03
Basic Embark	L	3 weeks	06
Company Radio Operator	D	2 weeks	06
Combat Motorcycle	D	3 weeks	04
Vehicle Waterproof	L	3 days	10
FSCC	L	2 weeks	04
Mortar	D	4 weeks	81 Plt/60 Sects
Machinegun	D	3 weeks	HMG Plt
Dragon	D	3 weeks	Drg Sects
TOW	D	3 weeks	TOW Sects
Advance Service Support	MC	1 week	03

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COURSE	LOCATION	LENGTH	QUOTA
Personnel Recovery 101	N	3 days	02
Personnel Recovery 103	N	10 days	02
HMMWV	P	2 weeks	50
Ammo Driver	P	2 days	10
MMO	P	1 week	01
Forklift Operator	P	3 days	04
FAV Operator	P	1 day	08
Ambulance Operator	P	1 day	02
Chaser	P	1 day	As Req
Adjutant Course	MC	4 weeks	01
Military Legal Senior Officer	N	7 weeks	01
SACO Officer	P	1 week	01
SACO NCO	P	1 week	02
Corporals Course	P	2 weeks	As Req
Sergeants Course	MC	5 weeks	As Req
SNCO Academy (Career)	MC	7 weeks	As Req
SNCO Academy (Advanced)	MC	9 weeks	As Req
MILES	P	1 day	As Req
Airborne	A	3 weeks	08
Ranger	A	11 weeks	10
Driver Improvement	P	1 day	As Req
SORTS Officer/NCO	P	2 weeks	02
MOUT Instructor	D	2 weeks	4/Co
MAC Instructor	D	1 week	2/Co
HRST	D	2 weeks	23
Advance Medical Combat Skills	P	3 weeks	Corpsman
WTI	MC	7 weeks	01
Marine Combat Instructor Water	L	3 weeks	2/Co
Air Movement Plan	L	3 weeks	02
Battalion Staff Planning	L	1 week	20
NBC Monitor, Survey, Decon	P	1 week	02
NBC/COC	P	1 week	01
Laser Operations	D	2 days	20
Laser Safety	D	2 days	As Req
Laser RSO	D	2 days	02
Combat Trauma Management	A	3 weeks	15
HST	P	2 days	16
Long Range Scout Unit	A	4 weeks	20
Path Finder	A	4 weeks	16
Helo Egress Training	N	1 day	**note**
all designated frequent flyers			
Expeditionary Warfare Intel Course	L	2 weeks	06
Dynamics of International Terrorism	A	1 week	"02 more"
Middle East Orientation Course	A	1 week	02

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JSIPS-N	N	4 weeks	02
Small Arms Weapons Instructor Course	MC	6 weeks	04
Military Freefall	N	4 weeks	04
Military Freefall Jumpmaster	N	3 weeks	02
Static Line Jumpmaster	N	3 weeks	02
Open/Close Circuit Dive Supervisor	N	2 weeks	02
Digital Communication Course	AS	APPROPRIATE	
Digital Communication Terminal Course	AS	APPROPRIATE	

CODES LOCATION

MC	MARINE CORPS SCHOOL OFF BASE
L	EW TG
P	CAMP PENDLETON/CAMP LEJEUNE
D	DIVISION SCHOOL
N or A	Other Service Schools-Organizations

ENCLOSURE (10)